Commercial.

THIS DAY.

Noon.

The most important feature on the Stock Exchange this morning has been the increased demand for the scrip of the Dock Company. At 62 per cent. premium, both for cash and the end of the month, business has been put through, and there are still buyers ready to go on at the same terms. An inquiry for China Fires at 382 had not been met when our report left. Canton Insurances have changed hands—only a few shares—at 120, but there are still sellers at the rate. Luzons again display signs of weakness, offers to sell at 83 failing to induce purchasers to come to the front. Steamboats are also slightly weaker, with sellers at 52 per share premium. The report that two of the China Merchants Co.'s steamers were shortly to run regularly on the Canton river, between the City of Rams and Hongkong, which was current in Hankow a short time ago, and which would, of course, have affected the prospects of the Steamboat Company, is, we are in a position to state, without the slightest foundation. Banks are very quiet this morning, with nothing doing; holders are unable to secure buyers at 207 per cent. premium for the end of the month. Other quotations require no special reference.

4 o'clock p.m.

We have not heard of a single transaction in the Share Market since the issue of our noon edition.

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—Ex New Issue —164 per cent. premium.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—New Issue. 162 per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—$650 per share, buyers.
China Traders' Insurance Company—$2,700 per share, buyers.
North China Insurance—Tls. 1,550 per share.
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—$120 per share, sales.
Yangtsze Insurance Association—Tls. 1045 per share, ex. div., buyers.
Chinese Insurance Company—$230 per share, ex. div., sellers.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—$350 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company—$382 per share, buyers.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—62 per cent. premium, sales and buyers.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—$52 per share, premium, sellers.
China and-Manila Steam Ship Company—120 per share.
Hongkong Gas Company—$80 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company—$167 per share, buyers.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—15 per cent. dis., sellers.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$208 per share, buyers.
China Sugar Refining Company (Debentures)—2 per cent. premium.
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$83 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Ice Company—$161 per share, buyers.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited —$80 per share, buyers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—1½ per cent. prem. ex. int.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—2 per cent. prem.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank, T. T.	3/7½
Bank Bills, on demand	3/7⅝
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	3/7½
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	3/8
Credits, at 4 months' sight	3/8⅛
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight	3/8⅛ @ 3/8⅜
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	4.56
Credits, at 4 months' sight	4.66
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, T.T.	222½
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, T.T.	222½
On Demand	223
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank, sight	72⅜
Private, 30 days' sight	73⅛

OPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA per picul, (Allowance, Taels 6.)	$530
OLD MALWA per picul, (Allowance, Taels 12.)	$560
NEW PATNA (without choice) per chest,	$595
NEW PATNA (bottom) per chest,	$600
NEW PATNA (second choice) per chest,	$590
OLD PATNA (bottom) per chest,	$602½
OLD PATNA (without choice) per chest	$600
NEW BENARES (high touch) per chest,	$555
NEW BENARES (low touch) per chest,	$552½
NEW BENARES (bottom) ... per chest,	$557½
PERSIAN (best quality) ... per chest,	$520
NEW PERSIAN per picul, (Allowance, Taels 24.)	$420
OLD PERSIAN per picul, (Allowance, Taels 8.)	$375

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

THIS DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c.	HONG-WOO.		AMOY.		SHANG-HAI.		MANILA.	
	Previous day at 4 P.M.	On date at 10 A.M.	Previous day at 4 P.M.	On date at 10 A.M.	Previous day at 4 P.M.	On date at 10 A.M.	Previous day at 4 P.M.	On date at 10 A.M.
Barometer	29.83	29 81	29.70	29.60	29.88	29 91	29 87	29.80
Therm'tr attached	88 0	86 0	89.0	86.0	82 5	83 0	78 8	79 2
Direction of Wind	E	E.	S.	NE	ESE	SSE	SW	SSW
Force	5	5	2	1	3	3	4	5
Dry Thermometer	87.0	85 0	74.0	68.0	80	82 5	77 9	79.9
Wet Thermometer	77 3	79 0	68.0	63.0	77.5	79 0	76.0	76.5
Weather	bc	bc p	bc	c	c	o p	o p	o cq
Hour's Rain	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	24
Quantity fallen	—	0.25	—	—	—	—	—	1.81

Barometer, level of the sea in inches, tens and hundreds.—Thermometer, in Fahrenheit degrees and tens kept in the open air in a shaded situation.—Direction of Wind, is registered every two points, N., N.N.E., N.E., etc.—Force of Wind, 0 calm, 1 to 3 light breeze, 3 to 5 moderate, 5 to 7 fresh, 7 to 8 strong, 8 to 10 heavy, 10 to 12 violent.—State of Weather, *B.* Clear blue sky, *C.* Cloudy, *D.* Drizzly, *F.* Fog, *G.* Foggy, *H.* Hail, *L.* Lightning, *M.* Misty, *O.* Overcast, *P.* Passing showers, *Q.* Squally, *R.* Rainy, *S.* Snow, *T.* Thunder, *U.* Bad, threatening, *V.* Visibility, *W.* Storm, *Z.* Calm. The letters are repeated to indicate any increase over the mean average of their significance. Rain.—The hours of rain for the previous 24 hours (noon) are registered from 1 to 24, the quantity of water fallen indicated in inches, tens and hundreds.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

BENVENUE, British steamer, 1,497, John Potter, 23rd July,—Amoy 22nd July, Tea.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

IRAOUADDY, French steamer, 3,765, Delpech, 23rd July,—Shanghai 21st July, Mails and General.—Messageries Maritimes.

H. BREMER, German 3-m. sch., 343, Whanes, 24th July,—Newchwang, Beans.—Captain.

WOOSUNG, British steamer, 1,109, A. Hunt, 24th July,—Saigon 20th July, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

OCEAN, British steamer, 1,039, R. R. Brown, 24th July,—Foochow 22nd July, Tea.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

DOUGLAS, British steamer, 982, S. Ashton, 24th July,—Swatow 23rd July, General.—D. Lapraik & Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Diamante, British steamer, for Manila.
City of Peking, American str., for Yokohama and San Francisco.

DEPARTURES.

July 24, *Hainan*, British steamer, for Hoihow.
July 24, *Benvenue*, British steamer, for Singapore.
July 24, *City of Peking*, American steamer, for Yokohama and San Francisco.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.

Per *Benvenue*, str., from Amoy.—20 Chinese.
Per *Iraouaddy*, str., from Shanghai.—Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Maste, Messrs. Grobens and de Campos, and 9 Chinese, for Hongkong. For Singapore.—Mr. J. W. Scott. For Marseilles.—Messrs. Jardin and F. S. Smith.
Per *Woosung*, str., from Saigon.—Mr. G. C. Burnell and servant, and 90 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Diamante*, str., for Manila.—1 European and 140 Chinese.
Per *City of Peking*, str., for Yokohama.—Rev. and Mrs. J. B. Ost and child, and 3 Chinese. For San Francisco.—Mrs. and Miss Chas. Seymour, and Captain A. G. Cary, and 140 Chinese. For London.—Mr. John Green. For Liverpool.—Mr. John McBryde.

REPORTS.

The British steamship *Woosung* reports left Saigon on the 20th instant. On the 20th and 21st had strong S.W. winds and high sea. On the 22nd had strong variable breezes and heavy squalls and much rain with confused sea. On the 23rd and 24th had strong N.E. winds and high sea with heavy rain and squally weather.

AMOY SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July—
7, Hailoong, British steamer, from Tamsui.
7, Wenchow, British steamer, from Swatow.
7, Kwangtung, British steamer, from H'kong.
7, Namoa, British steamer, from Foochow.
7, Meridian, Siamese bark, from Bangkok.
9, Esmeralda, British steamer, from H'kong.
9, Don Juan, Spanish steamer, from H'kong.
9, Sin Pang, Chinese gun-bt., from Foochow.
10, Tiong Seng, Chinese gun-bt., from F'chow.
10, Fokien, British steamer, from Hongkong.
10, Benvenue, British steamer, from Kobe.
10, Priam, British steamer, from Hongkong.
10, Espoir, British gunboat, from Foochow.
11, Meifoo, Chinese steamer, from Swatow.
11, Peter, German 3-m. sch., from N'chwang.
11, C. of Errol, British 3-m. sch., from Chefoo.
12, Friedrich, German 3-m. sch., from Chefoo.
12, Sofia, Swedish bark, from Chefoo.
12, China, German steamer, from Tamsui.
12, Seewo, British steamer, from Shanghai.
13, Harter, British steamer, from Hiogo.

DEPARTURES.

July—
6, Jorge Juan, British steamer, for Hongkong.
7, Ling-feng, Chinese g.-bt., for Light-houses.
7, Wenchow, British steamer, for Tientsin.
7, Kwangtung, British steamer, for Foochow.
7, Chi-yuen, Chinese steamer, for Singapore.
7, Namoa, British steamer, for Hongkong.
7, Man-nin-chen, Chinese g.-bt., for Foochow.
8, Hailoong, British steamer, for Tamsui.
8, Chin-hai, Chinese gun-boat, for Foochow.
9, Esmeralda, British steamer, for Hongkong.
10, Don Juan, Spanish steamer, for Hongkong.
10, Priam, British steamer, for Shanghai.
10, Fokien, British steamer, for Tamsui.
10, Lorne, British steamer, for Saigon.
11, Wagrien, German sch., for Tientsin.
11, Sin Pang, Chinese gun-bt., for Hongkong.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(FROM MESSRS. FALCONER & CO.'S REGISTER).

YESTERDAY.

Barometer—1 P.M.	29.770
Barometer—4 P.M.	29 734
Thermometer—1 P.M.	87
Thermometer—4 P.M.	87
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	80
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	81

TO-DAY.

Barometer—9 A.M.	29 700
Barometer—1 P.M.	29.668
Thermometer—9 A.M.	81
Thermometer—1 P.M.	84
Thermometer—9 A.M. (Wet bulb)	79
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	82
Thermometer—Maximum	88
Thermometer—Minimum (over night)	78

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE

For Amoy and Shanghai.—Per *Cyclops*, tomorrow, the 25th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Hoihow and Pakhoi.—Per *Ping-on*, tomorrow, the 25th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Saigon.—Per *Electra*, on Thursday, the 26th instant, at 4.30 P.M.

For Nagasaki, Hiogo, and Yokohama.—Per *Kashgar*, on Saturday, the 4th August, at 11.30 A.M.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.

The French Contract Packet "IRAOUADDY," will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 26th instant, with Mails to the United Kingdom, Europe, and places beyond, *vid Naples*; to Saigon, Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon, India, (*vid* Madras), the Australasian Colonies, Aden, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.

The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET.

The British Contract Packet "KHEDIVE," will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 2nd August, with Mails for the United Kingdom, Europe and countries beyond, *via Brindisi;* to the Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon, India, Aden, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.

N.B.—This Packet carries no mails for the Australasian Colonies.

The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

HOURS FOR CLOSING THE CONTRACT MAILS.

THE FRENCH MAIL.—DAY BEFORE DEPARTURE

5 P.M., Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes, except the night box, which is always open out of office hours.

DAY OF DEPARTURE.

7. A.M., Post Office opens.

10 A.M., Registry of Letters ceases. Posting of all printed matter and patterns ceases.

11 A.M., Mail closes, except for Late Letters.

11.10 A.M., Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 10 cents until.

11.30 A.M., when the Post Office closes entirely.

11.40 A.M., Late Letters may be posted on board the packet with Late Fee of 10 Cents until time of departure.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

BALANGAS, Spanish steamer, 116, John Ovieta, 4th July,—Manila 1st July, General.—Remedios & Co.—Kowloon Dock.

BENLARIG, British steamer, 1,482, J. H. Clark, 20th July,—Foochow 18th July, Tea.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

CHURRUCA, Spanish steamer, 403, G. de Hormachea, 23rd July,—Manila 20th July, General and Treasure ($113,000).—Remedios & Co.

COMPTA, Dutch steamer, 1,291, Rendler, 22nd July,—Amoy 21st July, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CYCLOPS, British steamer, 1,460, Jago, 23rd July, —Singapore 17th July, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

DANUBE, British steamer, 561, R. Jones, 17th July,—Bangkok 10th July, Rice and General.—Yuen Fat Hong.

DIAMANTE, British steamer, 514, R. F. Cullen, 20th July,—Amoy 18th July, General.—Russell & Co.

ELECTRA, German steamer, 1,161, G. Kaler, 18th July,—Saigon 14th July, Rice.—Siemssen & Co.

EMUY, Spanish steamer, 410, Rementeria, 30th June,—Manila 27th June, General.—Remedios & Co.—Kowloon Dock.

Fame, British steamer, 117 (Stopani)—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.

INGO, German steamer, 672, Jesselsen, 10th July,—Singapore 3rd July, General.—Wieler & Co.

KHIVA, British steamer, 2,609, P. Harris, 14th July,—Bombay 28th June, and Singapore, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

KWONGSANG, British steamer, 988, St. Croix, 23rd July,—Swatow 22nd July, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

LIDO, British steamer, 670, Lewis, 22nd July, —Saigon 17th July, General.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

LI YUNG, Annamite steamer, 150, Chun, 19th June,—Touron 15th June, General.—Chinese.

MIRAMAR, British steamer, 892, E. J. Duggan, 23rd July,—Manila 21st July, Ballast.—Russell & Co.

NAM-VIAN, French steamer, 435, A. Garceau, 16th July.—Haiphong 14th July, General.—Shing Loong.

ORION, Austro-Hungarian steamer, 1,814, G. Mahorcich,—Trieste 1st June, and Singapore 15th July, General.—Melchers & Co.

PING-ON, British steamer, 574, McCaslin, 22nd July,—Hoihow 20th July, General.—Russell & Co.

SEA GULL, American steamer, 48, Hayden, Nov. 24th,—China Traders' Insurance Co.

SEINE, British steamer, 2,200, Henry Manning, 23rd July,—London 4th June, and Singapore 17th July.—Great Northern Telegraph Co.

SHERARD OSBORN, British steamer, 875, Worseley, 21st June,—Shanghai 5th June, and Foochow, Telegraph Cable.—E. E. A. & C. Telegraph Co.

SUEZ, British steamer, 1,390, Geo. Ainslie, 20th July,—Honolulu 28th June, Flour and General.—Russell & Co.

TANAIS, French steamer, 1,750, E. Drujon, 21st July,—Yokohama 15th July, Mails and General.—Messageries Maritimes.

SAILING VESSELS.

ADOLPH OBRIG, American ship, 1,448, Staples, 29th May,—Cardiff 14th January, Coal.—Russell & Co.

AUGUSTE, French bark, 858, Le Breton, 9th June, —Newport 25th October, Coal.—Carlowitz & Co.

BELLE OF OREGON, American bark, 1,110, E. Matthew, 6th June,—Newcastle 12th April, Coal.—Borneo Co.

CHANDERNAGOR, German bark, 683, Sachse, 19th June,—Touron 14th June, Coals.—F. Blackhead & Co.

CHANNEL QUEEN, British bark, 609, Le Lacheur, 18th May,—Chefoo 22nd April, General.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.—Kowloon Dock.

CHESHIRE, American bark, 737, Reynolds, 29th June,—Newcastle 27th April, Coal.—Borneo Co.

CHOCORUA, American ship, 1,163, Locke, 30th June,—Hiogo 3rd May, Ballast.—Master—Cosmopolitan Dock.

C. D. BRYANT, American bark, 929, J. P. Butman, 23rd May,—New York 24th January, Kerosine Oil.—D. Lapraik & Co.

ELWELL, American ship, 1,461, Barston, 30th June,—Cardiff 15th March, Coals.—Order.

ELLEN, British bark, 499, C. Hodge, 15th July, —Singapore 7th July, Timber.—Gee Aik Hong.

FRIEDRICH, German bark, 676, J. P. Ulderup, 30th June,—Cardiff 27th February, Coals.—Wieler & Co.—Kowloon Dock.

GOODELL, American bark, 843, Wm. R. Hogan, 18th July,—New York 30th Jan., Kerosine Oil.—Russell & Co.

G. C. TRUFANT, British ship, 1,529, Thomas, 14th June,—Cardiff 5th February, Coal.—Order.

GRANDEE, American ship, 1,254, Jacobs, 15th July,—Newcastle, N.S.W., 26th May, Coal.—Order.

HERMANN, German bark, 444, M. Traulsen, 17th July,—Bangkok 6th July, General.—Wieler & Co.

IDA, German ship, 1,298, W. Schneider, 17th May,—Swatow 14th May, Sugar.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

JOE RAUERS, German bark, 889, H. Schroder, 3rd July,—Cardiff 1st March, Coals.—Melchers & Co.

LOUISA, German 3-m. sch., 245, Schierloch, 2nd Jan.,—Whampoa 31st Dec., General.—Captain.

MCLAURAN, American ship, 1,330, J. H. Little, 17th May,—Newcastle, N.S.W., 21st March, Coal.—Russell & Co.

PRINTEMPS, French bark, 357, F. Gaillard, 15th July,—Iloilo 6th July, General.—Carlowitz & Co.

RAMIER, French brig, 280, Savary, 28th June, —Iloilo 10th June, General.—Carlowitz & Co.

SPARTAN, American schooner, 85, Ch. Vincent, 30th May,—Swatow 24th May, Ballast.—W. H. Ray.

TEKII, British bark, 390, Buckholdt, 12th July. —from Quinhon, Salt.—Chinese.

TWILIGHT, American ship, 1,265, W. C. Warland, 8th June,—Newcastle, N.S.W., 14th April, Coal.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

UNDINE, German bark, 263, F. Kruse, 1st July, —Cardiff 8th February, Coals.—Melchers & Co.

WILLIAM HALES, American bark, 834, Geo. F. Elliot, 1st July,—Newcastle, N.S.W., 9th May, Coals.—Captain.

WILLIAM MANSON, British bark, 366, H. Kindred, 15th July,—Newchwang 8th June, Beans and Peas.—Chong Woo.

WRECKER, American lorcha, 55, Henderson, 16th July,—Guap Island 1st June, General.—Blackhead & Co.

CANTON.

HWAI-YUEN, Chinese steamer, 984, Wilson, 22nd July,—Shanghai 19th July, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.

LEE-YUEN, Chinese steamer, 734, Barfoot, 21st July,—Chefoo 15th July, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.

WHAMPOA.

LIVINGSTONE, German bark, 531, H. Steffens, 8th July,—Honolulu 23rd May, Ballast.—Siemssen & Co.

OCCIDENT, German bark, 254, C. Reuter, 13th July,—Tientsin 8th June, General.—Wieler & Co.

RIVER STEAMERS.

Hankow, British steamer, 2,235, Ogston.—Butterfield & Swire.

Ho-nam, British steamer, 1,377, T. Benning.—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.

Kiang-ping, Chinese steamer, 360, Holmes.—C. M. S. N. Co.

Kiu-kiang, British steamer, 617, G. B. Lefavor. Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steam-boat Co.

Kiung-chow, British steamer, 159, Goggin.—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.

Powan, British steamer, 1,850—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steam-boat Co.

Spark, British steamer, 140.—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steam-boat Co.

White Cloud, British steamer, 527, A. Benning. —Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steam-boat Co.

Yot-sai, British steamer, 180, Hoyland.—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.

AMOY.

In Port on 17th July, 1883.

Countess of Errol, British schooner, 288 (Taylor) —Pasedag & Co.

Friedrich, German schooner, 395 (T. Moos)—Pasedag & Co.

Helene, German bark, 250 (Kossow)—Boyd & Co.

Meridian, Siamese bark, 290 (Kruse)—Pasedag & Co.

Peter, German schooner, 307 (Moller)—H. A. Petersen & Co.

Sofia, Swedish bark, 280 (Petersen)—H. A. Petersen & Co.

FOOCHOW.

In Port on 15th July, 1883.

Guiding Star, British bark, 311 (Schmitger)—Chinese.

SHANGHAI.

In Port on 6th July, 1883.

Antwerp, British ship, 1,030, (Smith)—Turnbull, Howie & Co.

Brenda, British brig, 291 (Kieffel)—Mackenzie & Co.

Charley, British bark, 359 (Danielsen)—Nils Moller.

Chingtah, Chinese bark, 472 (Taylor)—C. M. S. N. Co.

Dartmouth, British bark, 915 (Flinton)—Melchers & Co.

Diamond, British bark, 300 (Bicknell)—Siemssen & Co.

Elliotts, British brig, 285 (Neill)—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

H. D. Dudley, American bark, 1,080 (Dudley)—Frazar & Co.

Ice King, American ship, 1,158 (Bartlett)—Mackenzie & Co.

Kolga, German bark, 540 (Lome Bang)—Russell & Co.

Mabel Taylor, British ship, 1,298 (Stanley)—S. C. Farnham & Oo.

Mikado, British bark, 643, (Lehman)—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Mozart, German brig, 234 (Storm)—Farnham & Co.

Obed Baxter, American bark, 877 (Baxter)—Turnbull, Howie & Co.

Polynesian, British ship, (Jones)—Master.

Queen of India, British bark, 389 (Inokay)—W. Hewett & Co.

Syren, American ship, 822 (Crocker)—C. & J. Trading Co.

W. Siegfried, British bark, 393 (Hansen)—Nils Moller.

NAGASAKI.

In Port on 17th July, 1883.

Batavia, British bark, 366 (Oberg)—Captain.

Hedvig, British bark, 362—Order.

Hugo & Otto, Norwegian bark, 370 (Holme, Ringer & Co.

Kozaki Maru, Japanese ship, 400 (Christensen) —M. B. M. Co.

Louise, American schooner, 280 (Lawrence)—Holme, Ringer & Co.

Minna Deutschmann, German schooner, 164 (Spierling)—Ryle Holme.

Sea Swallow, British bark, 332 (Way)—Chinese.

YOKOHAMA.

In Port on 14th July, 1883.

Alma, American schooner, 52 (Tibbey)—J. D. Carroll & Co.

Annie H. Smith, American ship, 1,452 (Brown) —C. & J. Trading Co.

Black Diamond, German bark, 670 (Boyd)—P. Bohm.

Cyprus, British ship, 1,390 (Johnson)—Simon, Evers & Co.

E. von Beaulieu, German bark, 336 (Getting)—Grosser & Co.

Evangeline, British bark, 345 (Bell)—Chinese.

Ferdindand, German bark, 416 (Westergard)—H. McArthur.

Grecian, American ship, 1,621 (Dunbar)—Frazar & Co.

Hindoo, German bark, 510 (Mathiesen)—M. B. S. S. Co.

John C. Munroe, British bark, 612 (Summers)—Cornes & Co.

M. C. Bohm, German schooner, 56—P. Bohm.

Otsego, British schooner, 60 (Ewart)—Captain.

Pearl, American bark, 536 (Howes)—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

R. R. Thomes, American ship, 1,332 (Nichols)—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

St. David, American ship, 1,535 (Frost)—J. D. Carroll & Co.

Valparaiso, German bark, 490 (Meyer)—H. Macarthur.

MANILA.

In Port on 11th June, 1883.

Alex. Duthie, British ship, 1,159—Smith, Bell & Co.

Ambassador, British bark, 692—Tillson, Herrmann & Co.

Austria, British bark, 1,106—Macleod & Co.

Chernogora, British ship, 1,242—Baer, Senior & Co.

C. of Philadelphia, American ship, 1,457—W. F. Stevenson & Co.

Edderside, British ship, 1,306—Smith, Bell & Co.

Magnat, Norwegian bark, 636—Smith, Bell & Co.

P. N. Blanchard, American bark, 1,512—Peele, Hubbell & Co.

Ringleader, American ship, 1,183—Martin, Dyce & Co.

Strassburg, German bark, 462—C. Heinszen & Co.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

EX STEAMSHIP "LAERTES."

A CONSIGNMENT OF HOCKING'S PATENT FRESH WATER CONDENSERS.

THE BEST & CHEAPEST EVER MADE.

Capable of Condensing Three Thousand Gallons per day.

Apply to G. FENWICK & Co., Victoria Foundry.

Hongkong, 25th April, 1883. [328

FOR SALE.

G. H. MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

QUARTS..... $22 per Case.
PINTS..... $23 per Case.

Apply to MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1882. [8

FOR SALE.

WOODBERRY COTTON CANVAS No. 1 to 10.
WOODBERRY RAVENS DUCK, 8, 10, 12 oz.
U. S. HAMMOCK DUCK, 42 Inches Wide.
AMERICAN COTTON DRILL.
COTTON TWINE—5, 6, 7, 8 Fold.
HENRY'S CANVAS, No. 1.

WILLIAM DOLAN, 21, Praya Central.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1883. [493

FOR SALE.

THE OWNER being about to retire from Business is open to negociate for the Sale of the GOOD-WILL, FITTINGS, and FURNITURE Complete of the Old Established and well-known establishment known as the "NATIONAL HOTEL" situated at Nos. 222 and 224, Queen's Road Central. The House contains TWO BILLIARD TABLES (one English and one American) which are in first-class condition.

For further Particulars apply to

JOHN OLSON, National Hotel.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1883. [467

FOR SALE CHEAP.

FIVE TO SIX HUNDRED TONS COKE

IN LOTS FROM ONE TON UPWARDS.

COAL TAR IN BARRELS.

CHOY CHEW, 230, PRAYA WEST.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1883. [262

THE CITY OF MANILA CIGAR STORE.

HAS FOR SALE.

CIGARS of all Brands, Imperiales, Caballeros, Vegueros, Regalias, Londres, Nuevo Habanos of all makes, quality guaranteed. TOBACCOS of all Brands, at moderate prices. FANCY GOODS from the Parisian markets, Meerschaum Pipes, Jewellery of Chaste Designs: Sun Hats, &c., &c.

Commissions Executed.

JOSE M. BASA.

No. 51, B, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [343

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,

SHIPCHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,

PRAYA CENTRAL.

AMERICAN ENGINEERS' AND HOUSEHOLD TOOLS.

FAIRBANK'S AND HOWE'S SCALES,

SALTER'S SPRING BALANCES.

FORCE PUMPS FOR SHIPS' USE.

DRILLING MACHINES.

HITCHCOCK'S PATENT TABLE LAMPS, and HANGING PENDANTS.

BOTTLE WASHING AND CORKING MACHINES.

SHIPS' SKYLIGHTS.

POLISHED PLATE GLASS.

STEEL HAWSERS ON REEL STAND.

CHARCOAL WATER FILTERS.

SPARKLING SCHARZHOFBERGER.

FLENSBURG STOCKBEER.

MARIENTHALER BEER,

IN QUARTS & PINTS.

VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN AND THEOPHILE ROEDERER & Co.'s

GLADIATEUR CHAMPAGNE.

CHR. MOTZ & Co.'s

CLARETS,

VALEYRAAC MEDOC.

ST. ESTEPH MEDOC.

MARGAUX MEDOC.

PURE CONDENSED ALPINE MILK

IN BOTTLES.

WESTPHALIA HAMS.

SMOKED BEEF IN TINS.

GERMAN VEGETABLES IN TINS.

BEST GOUDA CHEESE IN TINS.

SALT MEAT SAUSAGES IN KEGS.

SALT SPICED BEEF IN KEGS.

KEROSENE STOVES.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1882. [10

Intimations.

SAM HING, JUNR. STULTZ, TAILOR AND OUTFITTER.

DEALER in CHINESE SILKS of all kinds, BAMBOO BLINDS, CHINA MATTING, PITH HATS, SUMMER TWEED, &c., &c., &c.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT, TAILOR TO H. R. H. THE DUKE OF BRABANT, NOW KING OF THE BELGIANS, and to H.M. THE KING OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

No. 62, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. (Fourth Door West from Pottinger Street.)

Hongkong, 31st March, 1883. [247

CHEONG WO, TAILOR, DRAPER, AND GENERAL OUTFITTER.

BEST Materials and a Perfect Fit Guaranteed at MODERATE PRICES.

DEALER IN CHINESE SILK OF ALL KINDS, PITH HATS, BAMBOO BLINDS, &c., &c., &c.

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURE OF SILK COATS AND OTHER GARMENTS FOR EXPORTATION.

☞ N.B.—Note the address.

No. 66, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

SIXTH DOOR WEST FROM POTTINGER STREET.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1883. [369

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Foreign Community that he has resigned his Partnership in the "NAM-SING TAILOR SHOP" and has Purchased an Interest in the "SZE HING LOONG SHOP," No. 100, Queen's Road Central, carrying on the Business of TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, and GENERAL MERCHANTS. He hopes by strict attention to Business and Selling the Best Class of Goods at Moderate Prices to receive a share of the patronage so liberally bestowed on him in the past.

AH NAM, Late (stout) Partner in the "NAM-SING Tailor Shop."

Hongkong, 16th April, 1883. [290

NOTICE.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the Undersigned has been trading at the undermentioned premises for the past 38 years as TAILOR, DRAPER, and GENERAL OUTFITTER. He has no connection whatever with any other firm trading under a similar name or style, and takes this opportunity of informing his old customers that their orders will receive the same careful attention in the future that has been given to them in the past. By supplying the Best Materials and Workmanship at MODERATE PRICES, and by promptly attending to all orders entrusted to his charge, he hopes to be favored with the patronage of his old customers and the Public Generally.

N.B.—Note the address.

NAM SING, No. 84, Queen's Road Central, Opposite the Central Market.

Hongkong, 25th April, 1883. [325

A H O Y, HOY LEE, MERCHANT TAILOR, HAT, & CAP MAKER.

HAS for Sale, every description of Gentlemen's Scarves, Collars, Ties, Socks, Hats, &c., &c. Dealer in Chinese Silks of all kinds, Bamboo Blinds, Mattings of own Manufacture. China Teapots in bamboo covers, Rattan Chairs, Silk Coats a Specialité, a perfect fit and best material guaranteed.

No. 112, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1882. [388

C H I E N A M, GOLD AND SILVERSMITH, WATCH MAKER AND ENGRAVER, WATCHES CLEANED AND REPAIRED ON MODERATE TERMS; ALL WORK GUARANTEED. JEWELRY MADE AND REPAIRED.

No. 72, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1882. [318

YEUQUA, SHIP, PORTRAIT, AND MINIATURE PAINTER, PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS, LANDSCAPES IN OIL AND WATER COLORS. All Work Executed by First-Class Artists. IVORY MINIATURES A SPECIALITE. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

No. 52, C, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, UPSTAIRS. HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1883. [256

"WAI SAN YAT PO."

A CHINESE DAILY NEWSPAPER with a wide circulation in the Colony and at the other Ports, at the Moderate Subscription of FOUR DOLLARS per Annum. It is an excellent medium for ADVERTISERS at Strictly Moderate Charges. Guaranteed circulation of over 1,000 Copies. Communications to be addressed to the Proprietor,

LUK KE SHUN, No. 9, Gough Street.

Hongkong, 10th February, 1881. [133

TOK KEE, COAL MERCHANT, No. 75, PRAYA CENTRAL.

KEEPS on hand, for Sale all kinds of House and Steam COAL of the best quality, at moderate rates. The "CUM LOONG," "CUM CHOW," "CUM SHUEN," "CUM LEE," Steam Launches for Hire at $3 for 1st hour, $2 for 2nd and $1 for 3rd hour. "CUM ON," and "CUM KAI," at $3 for 1st hour, $2 for 2nd hour, and for longer periods according to arrangement.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1882. [302

LUNG SHUNG, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, No. 3, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.

THE CHEAPEST SHOP IN THE TRADE. Materials and Workmanship Guaranteed.

Special Attention to making Gentlemen's RIDING BOOTS.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1883. [252

For Sale by Robert Fraser Smith, at No. 2 Queen's Hill, in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.—Price $2.

ncssy showed himself to be well acquainted with the mode he intended adopting for the Government of the Colony. The adoption of a fearlessly righteous and enlightened and humane administration by Governor Hennessy was at once noted, and the regret experienced by all classes at his departure is only too well known to need repetition; yet his departure leads us to look back with pleasure upon the manifold acts of kindness and justice he performed during his stay with us. Take for instance, the punishment accorded by a former law of the colony whereby certain offenders were tied to a post and flogged with a cat o' nine tails in the public street, and with a rattan in front of the Harbor Master's office. The cries of these wretched creatures filled the air as their blood flowed and while their flesh was being flayed, and it was to Governor Hennessy that this inhuman law owed its abolition as being a disgrace to a place so civilized as Hongkong claims to be. A valuable tract of land situate at Taiping Shan was granted to the Chinese community by Governor Hennessy for the purpose of erecting a suitable building for an institution which was to be formed for the purpose of protecting Chinese emigrants who were about to seek their fortunes in foreign lands. Knowing that the population of the Colony was in a great measure augmented by the people living in junks and sampans, and of the inability of this floating population to cope with typhoons or other disasters of a similar nature, Governor Hennessy, during his able administration, was the incentive to building a breakwater at Causeway Bay for the purpose of affording shelter to such small craft as were continually exposed to the stress of the weather. The very hot weather we are now experiencing will afford a good example of Governor Hennessy's wisdom and humanity in causing shelter from the sun to be afforded to the passers by, by the institution of the trees planted by the roadsides, and his extensive afforestation schemes have, it is admitted on all hands, vastly improved Hongkong. It was not only for the rich that Governor Hennessy acted; the poor street pedlars and hawkers had reason to bless him for his leniency in protecting them from the harsh and oppressive persecution to which they had previously been subjected whilst disposing of their wares, and unless these poor street vendors had actually committed some crime, Governor Hennessy protected them from unjust fines or imprisonment. Again, when Governor Hennessy found that, although the laws of Hongkong were for the main part to govern Chinese only, a large and influential section of the population was unrepresented in the Legislative Council, he made such representations to the Home Government, suggesting that it was but right the Chinese should be placed in a position that they could convey their ideas to the Government through the medium of one of their own sect, that the Government adopted his views, and since then, solely owing to Governor Hennessy's liberal and enlightened policy the Chinese have had one of themselves to represent their interests and speak on their behalf at the meetings of the Hongkong Legislative Council. These are only a few of the many of Governor Hennessy's acts of kindness and justice towards the Chinese community of this British colony. You all know how Sir John Pope Hennessy treated the Chinese socially, and received them at Government House on the same terms as foreigners, and you are so well acquainted with his many admirable qualities that it would be useless for me to mention them in detail. From what I have already said of the benefits conferred by Governors Sir Richard McDonnell and Sir John Pope Hennessy, on this Colony—it would take too long a time to recount all their good deeds towards the Chinese—I think you will agree that I have shown that both of these gentlemen are deserving of receiving in recognition of their great services most high and honourable testimonials at the hands of the Chinese community of Hongkong.

At the conclusion of Mr. Ho Amei's speech, Mr. Lee Shing said he thought that so far as the Sir Arthur Kennedy memorial was concerned they, the Chinese, could leave the matter in the hands of the three Chinese gentlemen who had been elected members of the memorial committee. This meeting had nothing to do with that, and he would suggest that they kept themselves exclusively to the question of raising memorials to Sir John Pope Hennessy and Sir Richard MacDonnell.

Mr. Chun Kum expressed an opinion that as Mr. Leong On had been elected a member of the Kennedy memorial fund, they should collect subscriptions for the three Governors, and, after a lengthy discussion it was decided that Mr. Chun Kum's suggestion be followed, the Kennedy memorial list being left in the hands of Mr. Leong On and the MacDonnell-Hennessy list being taken charge of by Mr. Ho Amei.

From many reliable native sources we have learned that but for the name of Mr. Leong On being bracketed with the names of Mr. Wei Yuk and Dr. Ho Kai, these two last named individuals would have been allowed to travel a lonely road on this occasion. Mr. Wei Yuk, as is well-known, but for Sir John Pope Hennessy's having appointed him a Justice of the Peace and brought him slightly into prominence, would at the present time from his lack of real ability, and want of experience of the world have been a mere cipher in the prominent affairs of the Chinese; and so far as Dr. Ho Kai is concerned, that gentleman having nothing in common with Chinese customs, it is the opinion of his countrymen that he should only meddle with Chinese national affairs when requested by the influential native community to do so. It must be galling indeed to both of these aspiring young men to know that but for the veneration in which their coadjutor in the Kennedy memorial fund, Mr. Leong On, is held by all classes of the native community, they would have received a snubbing at the hands of those present at the representative meeting held on Sunday last that would have kept them quiet and in their proper places for a very considerable time to come.

FOOCHOW.

We learn that on Saturday last a very violent thunder-storm broke over Hunan, the electric fluid killing three natives, and doing a considerable amount of damage to property.

Fortunate are those of the community in a position to occupy a residence upon the Hill, as nothing can be more obnoxious and more liable to promote intermittent fever than the fearful smell arising from the use of vitriol and the grease in manufacture of the tea cases. We learn that these are the only commodities capable of producing the desired effect, but some substitute would, if possible, certainly be appreciable.

It is rumoured that the Governor-General Ho has been transferred to Hankow, of which Hupeh is the provincial city; of course he has the jurisdiction over two provinces, that is, Hunan and Hupeh, in the same manner as he has over the Fuhkien and Chekiang provinces. The Governor-General formerly held the post of Provincial treasurer at the same place. We give the news for what it is worth, as this, of course, requires confirmation.

NOTIFICATION.

Wang, the subprefect, issues this notification for general information:—

Whereas a despatch has been received from the Prefect of Foochow, in which he says that the members of the Board of Foreign Intercourse had written to him, the prefect, to say that the Board received a despatch from Their Excellencies the Governor-General and the Governor saying that the Imperial Commissioner and Acting Superintendent of trade for the Northern ports, Li, had written to say that (the Superintendent of) the Tientsin-Shanghai telegraph officer Sheng Taoutai and others made a joint representation in which they say that an Imperial sanction had been granted to the High Authorities to invite any merchant or merchants to take the management of the land line telegraph from Shanghai to Canton, as also (all) the lines along the route on the coast of any province, for which Imperial commands have been to that effect strictly given to the local authorities along the route to uniformly protect the same; and that not the least obstacle or injury should be allowed. In obedience, as the records show, to these instructions a prayer has been made for the appointment of Colonel Wang Yung-ho and the prefect Sie Chang-yije as (joint) Superintendents, who have to take (all) the Chinese and foreign workmen and distribute them along the route, as also to superintend the setting up of the telegraph lines from Soochow in Kiangsu province through Hoochow, Kiahsing, Hangchow, Shaouhsing, Ningpo, T'aichow and Wenchow all these in Chèhkiang province, and again through Fuhning, Foochow, Hsinghua, Chuenchow (Chinchew) and Changchow, all these in Fuhkien province, and also through Chamchow and Huichow down to Kwangchowfoo (Canton) in the provincial city of Kwangtung. The Colonel, Wang Yungho, and the prefect, Sie Shewchang, will have, in the first place, to distribute all the soldiers (lit: guards) and station them at the different places, whereby protection may be given to the work, (and in the next) to inform the people, so that they may be uniformly informed. When these have been done they have to request for a communication to be sent to the Governors General and Governors of the different provinces, when (on receipt of such communication) each of them will send a Weiyuen (deputy) who will, in concert with the local authority at the different routes, give their protection &c.

To this representation sanction has been given, which was accordingly transmitted to the Governor, who in turn directed the Board of Foreign Intercourse to instruct the Prefect of Foochow to communicate the fact to the sub-prefect, and also a regulation has been sent out for the information of the people, in which it states that, "ignorant man who has no knowledge of the telegraph poles and wire could not make out what they are, and when once they come to know the commencement of the work, it is difficult to avoid the injury which may be committed by the idling and mischievous people, consequently it would be necessary to charge the several departmental and district magistrates along the route to strictly issue notifications for the information of the people, in which every family and every house are commanded not, in the slightest degree, to commit any injury upon the telegraph poles, and that the fastening of any animal and the rope of any vessel (lit. Junk) is not to be allowed. Should there be any thing, as stated above, done (to the detriment of the poles) the people, who commit the crime, shall be severely dealt with. For this it is proper for me, the subprefect, to issue this notification, wherefore, ye, the military, merchant, traders, and the people in general are hereby informed so that you must know that at the present time, the establishment of the land line telegraph was made under the sanction of the Imperial authority and whenever any of you meet a deputy coming to the place to superintend the work, you must not put any obstacle to his proceedings, and also you are not allowed to fasten animals and ropes of vessels to such poles and wire so erected as (by so doing) you will cause injury to the same.

Any person or persons venturing to disobey the laws, will be at once apprehended, and severly dealt with without any leniency. Let every one obey this injunction and, do not purposely act against it.

Dated the 6th day of the 6th Moon in the 9th Year of Kwang Su (9th July 1883.)—*Herald.*

OLD TIMES AROUND SWATOW.

THE RESTORATION OF ORDER.

General Pang had a heavy job before him. The whole country was verging on anarchy. Hundreds of towns and villages were engaged in deadly feud. Clan fights were the order of the day. Pillage, robbery, piracy, and violence were rampant. Life in many places was insecure, property of all kinds was excessively depreciated in value. Unconsidered complaints against offenders who could not be brought to justice were piled up at all the Yamêns.

But Pang was equal to the emergency. He was a soldier. He was used to blood spots. He was a man of decision, and could shoulder responsibility when necessary. He knew how to keep his own counsel, and to his absolute reticence his subsequent success was due in no small measure. He organized a camp and collected about three thousand soldiers. He put them under discipline. With him discipline meant something. The old soldiers knew this already, and the new ones soon found it out, and all were in a short time ready for his work.

A batch of unsettled complaints were then put into his hand by the civil mandarins, for summary disposal. He chose his own time and method in dealing with these cases, as he was warranted to do by his special commission from Peking. There was also variety in his methods, quite sufficient to disconcert those who supposed that he had only one trick at his command.

At one time he would send to the head men of some particular village, and order the immediate delivery of some two or three or half a dozen noted culprits against whom complaints had been lying at the Yamên, may be for years. Now these culprits may have been chief men in the village. In ordinary times a demand of that kind from the civil Mandarin would have been hooted at and the constables would have been sent flying out of the village. But with three thousand soldiers to execute a warrant there was no room for joking. The men were called for and must be handed over. In some instances the offenders were dead, in others they had gone abroad to Singapore or Siam. But that did not satisfy the inexorable Pang. He professed never to believe such stories, and continued his demands, putting the villagers on a short allowance of time. In order further to expedite matters, he posted up proclamations offering rewards of two or three hundred dollars for particular individuals, who may for years have been mouldering in their coffins. The surviving friends knew how to act wisely under such circumstances. Hastily collecting the amount of the reward they brought it in before the General, saying, they were indeed unfortunately connected with a bad man. He was their relative and he had broken the law, and ought to be punished. They ought themselves to hunt him. All they could do, therefore, was to furnish the General with the amount of the reward offered for his capture, so that the Government would be relieved of the payment of that sum. The General would have it ready to pay over as soon as the man was delivered up, and their own purity of purpose would be also manifest. But the dead did not come out of their coffins, and the fugitives in Singapore were content with their foreign homes. It was an ingenious way of punishing the living for the offences of the departed, and the treasure trove remained. Pang's name soon became a terror, and the flapping straw hats of his soldiers a dreaded sight.

He did not take villages in order one after another. In that case people would have been ready for him. He jumped about from place to place. Nobody ever knew where he would turn up next. And this uncertainty increased the terror. He was well provided with boats and went swiftly from place to place by land or water, as occasion required. To-day he would sack a town in one district, while all the villages in the neighbourhood were trembling, but their turn had not come yet. When the next move was ordered the soldiers would enter the boats with not the least idea where they were going. Away they would go up one stream and down another, and would stop while yet quite a distance from the real point of attack. In the late hours of the night the troops would march. Threading their way through many a rice field their guide would bring them to the designated village. In stealthy silence they surrounded the village and waited for daylight. The first villager who waked from his dreams and stepped out from his dwelling discovered the blue-lined straw hats in a cordon around the place waiting for orders. The alarm would be quickly given. There would be running to and fro, perplexity and distress. There was no escape and there was to be no let-up. Certain culprits were demanded. Alas, they had escaped a short time before. "Then you who have allowed them to escape are responsible." Such victims as could be had were then taken. An officer then went through the village inquiring for particular houses here and there. On these he wrote in red paint one frightful word "Fire." The building was doomed. The inmates hurried through back doors and private ways to save odds and ends of property before the torch bearers came round. When all the other work was done the torch was applied to these ill-fated dwellings. When they were well on fire Pang's troops quietly withdrew, and wound their way back to their boats, whilst several columns of black smoke towering to the heavens showed to all the dwellers in the plains far and near what Pang's morning work had been.

In this way scores and scores of towns were burned. In some instances only a few houses were destroyed, but in others hundreds were set on fire at once, and half of a large town would be destroyed. Sometimes two or three villages would be set burning at once by detachments of troops that had gone in different directions.

But the burnings were not the most dreaded feature of this pacification. Pang's troops returned laden with prisoners who were handed over to the Civil Magistrates and for form's sake went through a sort of examination by him When, at length, the jails were full, then a batch of executions would be ordered, and room made for others. Forty, fifty, sixty, and seventy executions were common at one time. The victims were taken out and placed in long rows, each man in each row being about ten feet from his neighbor. Relays of swords were laid on the ground behind the victims, one to every certain number of men. Then came that redoubtable executioner, who boasted that he could execute a score of men, and not speck his pantaloons with blood. Grasping a sword in both hands he sprang like a tiger cat from one to the other, making but a single slash in each case. When he reached the next sword he threw down the old one, and seizing the new one went on with his horrid work. It is alleged that he did not often need help, though he sometimes must have found it necessary. These at least are the stories current amongst the Chinese. It is certain that very nearly four thousand victims were beheaded during this "pacification," which occupied many months.

The remedy was an awful one, but nothing short of some such severity would ever have restored order in Sie Chin. It is alleged that many innocent persons must have suffered. It is possible that a few such may have been among the victims. But the bulk of them were known to be offenders, and many of them were criminals of the blackest dye; men who had grown rich in robbery and whose hands were deeply stained with human blood.

The best vindication of Pang's general course is the order that has since reigned. Civil processes are now executed without difficulty. New villages have sprung up in all parts of the country. Old ones are repaired. Property has everywhere advanced in value. Travelling to and fro is everywhere safe. Travellers on the highway no longer carry swords, and cargoboats no longer bristle with spears. Many think that General Pang has been unduly severe. The friends of those whom he beheaded all think so; but those who were once in daily fear of robbers do not think so. It was a violent remedy it is true, but it successfully cured a violent disease.—*Star in the East.*

MANILA.

(Translated from *El Comercio.*)

The Spanish Treasury in Manila announces that Mexican dollars, the circulation of which has been prohibited in the Philippines, will be received and exchanged at par.

* * * * * * * * *

The number of deaths from cholora reported to the Manila Government from the province of Ilocos Sur from the 1st to the 9th inst. amounted to 1674.

* * * * * * * * *

Of the total amount of prohibited Mexican dollars in circulation in Manila, roughly estimated at 624,000, the sum of $56,800 was received and exchanged at the Treasury, on the first day that department announced its readiness to take Mexicanas in exchange for Manila money at par.

* * * * * * * * *

The first prize of last month's Manila Lottery, amounting to $30,000, fell to the lot of a fortunate sergeant of the Spanish Civil guards at Ilocos Sur.

* * * * * * * * *

Early on the morning of the 14th instant a light but perceptible shock of earthquake was noticed in Manila.

WUCHANG.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

14 July.

It is reported that the Viceroy Too Chongyin, who has only been in office for a period of two years, has petitioned the Throne to be relieved on account of his great age and ill-health. That is his excuse, but the truth of the matter is that there has been great trouble during his term of office. Notably there was the outbreak amongst the troops some months ago, and latterly he has been sorely troubled with the attempts at rebellion in the neighbourhood. If I remember rightly this same gentleman was Taotai of Shanghai some twelve years ago, and only held the position for a few months, and was removed at the request of the foreign representatives. On leaving Wuchang, it is not likely that he will again take up a public position, but will retire into private life. It is said that his successor, the Lieutenant-Governor of Honan, has been appointed. This official is highly spoken of, and seems to be much respected.—*Courier.*

CHEFOO.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

18th July, 1883.

The Falcon Hotel has been closed, and the managing members of that establishment have left for Shanghai.

Taking an evening's walk through the settlement we had occasion to admire the rays of darkness, which are emited by lanterns, posted in various roads. The German gunboat *Wolf* left on Saturday last for a trip to Newchwang and Port Arthur. She is expected to return in about ten days.

Of men of war there are at present in harbour two Chinese gunboats, H. M. S. *Vigilant*, and the German frigate *Stosch*. The latter, however, is anchored near the Kung-kung-tan Lighthouse, which is about 5 miles distant from port.

The British barque *Elizabeth Childs* arrived on the 16th inst. from Cardiff, having made a quick passage of 145 days.

This morning the S. S. *Atalanta* arrived from Swatow; she had to anchor outside of the shipping, as there had been a case of cholera on board. Shipping in harbour: *G. H. Wappäus, Citadelle, Elizabeth Childs, Minna Deutchmann, Catherine Marden, Perle, Fröhlich, Daniel Dorothea, Kolga,* and S. S. *Atalanta.*—*Mercury.*

TIENTSIN.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

July 12th, 1883.

It was Pan Ting Hsing who is appointed Governor of Honan, *not Pan Yui Lin* as your printers made it.

H.E. Li Hung-chang took over, yesterday at 8 a.m., the seals of his office of Pai Yan Ta Ching, &c., or Grand Secretary. Since H.E.'s return here he has been very depressed, and will hardly receive any one. It is attributed by Chinese to H.E. receiving some not very good news from head-quarters and that his call to Peking so far is cancelled. It appears, as the Chinese report here, that Li Hung-chang whilst negotiating in Shanghai with Mr. Tricou, was told by the middlemen, (or as you call them go-betweens,) Hao Pan (easily arranged), which each of them depended upon, at least Li depended upon it and reported such to Peking; therefore H.E. Li waking up as he did to the true state of things at his last meeting with Mr. Tricou, found this Hao Pan to be at last Nan Pan; therefore no wonder H.E. Li is depressed.

Mr. Kien-sun, or better known as Ma Kien tzung, it is said, will return to Tientsin for an interview with H.E. Li Hung-chang before his departure for his new appointment, and, it is said by the Chinese, also the Annamese Ambassadors here, who were brought by Mr. Tongking-sing's younger brother; it is to be hoped that he will succeed there better than he did in Korea.

July 16th.

On the 14th, according to Chinese custom, all officials went to congratulate H.E. Chang on his sixtieth birthday. At the French Consulate the 14th July was celebrated for the first time; the Consulate was illuminated and fireworks displayed. Guests were invited; a Frenchman, an Englishman, and two Swiss gentlemen. None of the Consuls appeared to have received an invitation. At 10 p.m. the Customs, represented by one of the staff mounted on a donkey, entered, amid cheers from the Chinese and foreigners, who had assembled outside of the Consulate, and rode in state into the Reception Hall, amidst a discharge of fire crackers and fireworks. By kind permission of Lo Fin-lo, French interpreter to Li Hung-chang, H.E.'s band played in the Consulate grounds in honour of the occasion.

H.E. Chang is sick, and applies for leave to retire. He is anxious to get back to Canton as Governor-General. It goes against him to be supernumerary here under Li Hung-chang, but he does not care to say so to H.E. Li.

Li Hung-chang also refuses to accept the Governor-Generalship, he pleads because of his mother's death.

Tsêng Kwo-chu'an is summoned to Peking. Tso is not to go, nor is Li Hung-chang to Peking. Really each day brings changes; certainly the present state of affairs is sufficient to confuse any cabinet, at least that of Peking.

The Chinese have it that France wants Tls. 10,000,000, in settlement of all claims against China, and that France has proofs that the troops who attacked Hanoi were commanded by a Chinese general; they were Chinese troops and supplied with arms from China; all the generals were promoted. How the Chinese know it here, one cannot understand, unless the news reaches them by telegraph.—*Mercury.*

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR VOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.

THE Steamship

"BENGLOE,"

Captain Webster, expected here on the 29th instant, will have immediate despatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1883. [588

ENGINEERS' INSTITUTE.

THE FIRST ANNUAL MEETING (General) of MEMBERS will be held in the HALL of the Institute on the 31st July, at 8 P.M., for the election of Office Bearers for the coming (Institute) year, &c.

JAMES K. REDDECK,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1883. [587

Intimations.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
MERCHANT NAVY
NAVY BOILED
LONG FLAX
CROWN
} CANVAS.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [469

G. FALCONER & CO.

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS, NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS CHARTS AND BOOKS.

No. 46, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [471

F. D. GUEDES.

WINE MERCHANT AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

No. 5, D'AGUILAR STREET.

HAS always on hand a large assortment of CHOICE WINES of the best quality, at Moderate Prices.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1882. [663

Intimations.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

MR. MARMANDE begs to inform the Community of Hongkong, and Visitors, that the above Establishment is now in full working order.

He has engaged TWO FIRST-CLASS TONSORIAL ARTISTS from Paris, and his staff now consists of five competent workmen. He is prepared to execute Hair-dressing in all its branches, making wigs for theatrical purposes, or for ordinary wear, &c., &c.

HAIR CUTTING 50 Cents.
SHAMPOOING 25 „
SHAVING.....25 „
TRIMMING BEARDS 25 „

LADIES' HAIRDRESSING SALOON.

Mr. MARMANDE and his assistants are always at liberty to attend Ladies at his Saloon, specially set apart for Ladies, or at their own Residences at MODERATE CHARGES.

Mr. MARMANDE begs to offer to the public his Shampoo Wash made by Mons. Pinaud who has had many years experience and guarantees it to keep for any length of time in any climate.

Monthly Customers for Hair-cutting, Shaving, and Shampooing, taken at the following prices:—
EVERY DAY.....$4.00 Per Month.
EVERY OTHER DAY...$3.00 „
TWICE A WEEK$2.00 „

Mr. MARMANDE will receive direct from Paris a large Consignment of Perfumery and other Toilet requisites which will be open for inspection, and he is prepared to supply the same at prices which will compare favorably with those of any other establishment.

The Saloon is cool and airy, being supplied with Punkahs, and the "Iced Shampoo" is the greatest luxury of the day.

The Saloon is open from 7 A.M. till 7 P.M. for the reception of those who feel the necessity of a Tonsorial operation.

RAZORS MOST CAREFULLY RESET.

Hongkong, 12th June, 1883. [458

MR. MOORE begs to recommend his GOGO SHAMPOO WASH to the public as unrivalled by any preparation ever produced for promoting the growth of the hair. The basis of this compound is made of soap root; the natives of the Philippine Islands never use anything else for washing their hair; they are never found bald, and it is quite common to see the females with hair from 5 to 6 feet long. By constantly using this Shampoo Wash as directed, you will NEVER BE BALD.

The proprietor offers the Wash to the public entirely confident that by its restorative properties it will without fail arrest decaying hair. It completely eradicates scurf, dandruff, and cures all diseases of the scalp. It does not contain any poisonous drugs. By its cooling properties it allays the itching and fever of the scalp, which is the great cause of people losing their hair.

Mr. MOORE has succeeded in being able to put this wash up in bottles without allowing it to ferment, and he will guarantee it to keep any length of time in any climate.

FOR SALE ONLY BY MOORE & Co.,
VARIETY STORE,
Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 25th January, 1883. [321

MACAO.

WANTED TO RENT.

FOR Two Months during the Summer, a FURNISHED RESIDENCE in MACAO —the Praia Grande preferred.

Send Particulars to

C. B. A.,
Care of *Hongkong Telegraph.*

Hongkong, 21st June, 1883.

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER ALWAYS ON HAND.

L. MALLORY,
Proprietor.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1881. [501

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.

CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, AND OPTICIANS.

CHARTS AND BOOKS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SOLE AGENTS

for Louis Audemars' Watches; awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition; and for Voigtländer and Sohn's

CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES, AND SPYGLASSES.

No. 38, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [478

GUEDES & CO.

PRINTERS, STATIONERS, AND BOOKBINDERS.

D'AGUILAR STREET.

EVERY KIND OF WORK EXECUTED WITH ACCURACY, NEATNESS, AND DESPATCH ON VERY MODERATE TERMS.

SELECTED MATERIALS FOR MARKET REPORTS

Book-binding and Ruling in every style executed at low rates. Workmanship Guaranteed.

Hongkong, 23rd August, 1882. [4

WILLIAM SCHMIDT & CO.

GUNMAKERS & AMMUNITION DEALERS,

BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

Arms, Ammunitions, and Requisites of every description.

Arms Repaired, Cleaned, or Converted at moderate charges.

Sporting Guns and Ammunition always on hand. [9

D. K. GRIFFITH.

MANUFACTURER OF THE LONDON AERATED WATERS.

7, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE,
(Opposite the City Hall)

Having Purchased the entire Machinery of the late Mr. E. CHASTEL'S SODA WATER FACTORY now prepared to execute the largest orders for every description of Aerated Waters with promptness and despatch.

SUPERIOR QUALITY IS GUARANTEED.

Consumers are Invited to try those carefully Manufactured SPARKLING WATERS.

THREE DOZEN FOR ONE DOLLAR.

All Orders and Communications should be addressed to The Factory,

7, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1882. [279

Intimations.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. F. VINCENOT'S WINE & SPIRIT STORE and also the BAKERY which was formerly at No. 8, Peel Street, has been REMOVED to No. 24, Praya Central.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1883. [526

LOST.

ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON between Murray Pier, and Government House, A GOLD LOCKET, with MONOGRAM and CREST.

The Finder will be REWARDED, if necessary, on RETURNING the same to the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1883. [260

INTIMATION.

SIGNOR ANTONIO CATTANEO, of the CONSERVATOIRE DE BERGAMO and late of the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY has the honor to inform the community that he has arranged to remain in Hongkong, and will give lessons in Music, Singing and the Pianoforte.

CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.

Address—Messrs. KELLY & WALSH,
Queen's Road,

Hongkong, 1st March, 1883. [168

THE CANTON-HONGKONG—WA—HOP TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE CANTON-HONGKONG TELEGRAPH LINE having been finished as far as Kow-Wa village on the Mainland, the Company will be prepared to accept for transmission Telegrams from the Public on and after MONDAY, the 9th day of July. The tariff of rates will be 5 Cents per Word, to which, however, will have to be added an extra charge of one cent for transmission by steam-launch between Hongkong and the present terminus of the Line. This extra charge will be abolished as soon as the Company has received permission from the COLONIAL GOVERNMENT to connect the end of the land-line with Hongkong by cable. All Telegrams for Canton to be handed in at the Company's Station, No. 89, PRAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG, as no messages will be received at the temporary Station on the mainland. Messages from Canton to be handed in at the Company's Temporary Station at the EAST STREET SUN-TOW-LAN in the City of Canton.

For Messages beyond Hongkong the rates of the different other Telegraph Administrations will have to be added to the Company's rates.

For acceptance and transmission of the Telegrams, counting of words, &c., the Company will be bound by the rules of the International Telegraph Convention as followed by the other Telegraph Administrations here. Chinese Messages will be transmitted and charged according to the code books and regulations of the Great Northern Telegraph Administration. These code books may be had on application at the Company's Offices; Price 30 Cents each.

Senders of Messages may open a deposit account with the Company, and pass-books may be had at the Company's Office on application.

The times of departure of the steam-launch will be as follows:—

FROM HONGKONG..... 8 A.M.
„ „ 10 „
„ „ 12 NOON.
„ „ 2 P.M.
„ „ 4 „
„ „ 6 „
FROM KOW-WA VILLAGE. 9 A.M.
„ „ 11 „
„ „ 1 P.M.
„ „ 3 „
„ „ 5 „
„ „ 7 „

HO KWAN SHAN,
Manager.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1883. [536

"CLARIDGE'S HOTEL,"

BROOK STREET, LONDON, W.

THE above is a Commodious and Suitable HOTEL for FAMILIES and GENTLEMEN going home from the Far East. It is under the direct able Management of Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE PRAGNELL who spare no pains in providing their visitors with every possible comfort. TERMS, MODERATE. [502

ROYAL YORK HOTEL,

OLD STEYNE, BRIGHTON, ENGLAND.

THE above HOTEL is Centrally situated, with Suitable Rooms and ample accommodation for travellers, especially those coming from Eastern Climates. FAMILIES and GENTLEMEN will find every comfort they can wish for at the above establishment, at STRICTLY MODERATE CHARGES.

A. HOADLY,
503] Proprietor.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE DIRECTORS are now prepared to receive TENDERS from suitable persons for a term of FIVE YEARS, for the lease of the HONGKONG HOTEL, with FURNITURE complete.

The Building (together with a powerful passenger lift,) will comprise after the proposed alterations and additions have been completed, viz:—

THE BASEMENT.

Two Grand Entrances from Pedder's Street and Queen's Road. Bar, Billiard, Reading and Smoking Rooms with separate Entrance from Pedder's Street.

A handsomely fitted up Ladies' Room, for the use of visitors and others.

Manager's and General Offices, Kitchens, Store Rooms,
&c., &c., &c.

FIRST FLOOR.

A Public Dining Room capable of dining upwards of 170 persons at the same time.

ONE LARGE BREAKFAST ROOM.

FIVE elegant and beautifully fitted up suite of ROOMS, consisting of a Private DINING ROOM, DRAWING ROOM, CARD ROOM, READING ROOM, and BILLIARD ROOM.

TEN Bed Rooms with a Bathroom to each.

SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS

Have each 26 lofty, well ventilated and lighted Bed Rooms, opening on to large Verandahs with a commodious Bath Room for each room.

All the Passages and Corridors throughout the premises are wide and well lighted, most of the furniture will be new and made expressly for the climate.

The special attention of Hotel Keepers and others is drawn to the unusual advantages offered.

Tenders to state sum per annum, and to include taxes. No Tender under $3,500 per mensem will be entertained by the Directors.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1883. [292

J. M. GUEDES.

HOUSE AND LAND BROKER, AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION AGENT.

No. 33, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [5

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMEN,
PERFUMERS,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS
OF
MANILA CIGARS,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
AND
MANUFACTURERS
OF
AERATED WATERS.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

THE SHANGHAI PHARMACY,
24, NANKIN ROAD, SHANGHAI.

BOTICA INGLESA,
14, ESCOLTA, MANILA.

THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON.

THE DISPENSARY, FOOCHOW. [3

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, *Hongkong Telegraph*" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the *Hongkong Telegraph* will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish *The Hongkong Telegraph* daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

BIRTH.

At Chefoo, on the 12th instant, the wife of JAS. KIRKWOOD, I. C. N., of a daughter.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1883.

ONE of the most inexplicable acts of Her Majesty's Government in connection with the history of Hongkong is undoubtedly the refusal of the Secretary of State to sanction the landing in this colony of a submarine cable to connect the land line of the Canton-Hongkong Wa Hop Telegraph Company at the terminus on the Chinese mainland with the city of Victoria. This exhibition of childish perverseness, for it is nothing else, on the part of Lord KIMBERLEY, who was at the time Colonial Secretary, cannot by any possible means be attributed to reasonable political causes; we are therefore constrained to believe that his lordship's judgment was either warped or misled by gross misrepresentations from the Hongkong government, or underhand influences of a powerful character were at work, which ultimately induced the Imperial government to issue the meanest and most contemptible ukase we ever remember to have seen associated with a Liberal government in free and enlightened Great Britain.

For months before the edict of Lord KIMBERLEY was published, prohibiting the landing of the Chinese company's cable on this island, it was currently reported in the Colony that such prohibition was certain to be enforced. That was a plain proof in itself that powerful influence of some kind or other, both within this Colony and in England, had been invoked to perpetrate a most contemptible act of injustice. What that powerful underhand influence was, everybody knows right well; but nobody cares to open out their minds on the subject.

What are the facts of the case? At the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 20th inst. Mr. BULKELEY JOHNSON in asking that certain correspondence between the Government and the Chamber of Commerce, relating to the matter, be laid on the table said:—

"This motion of which I have given notice, asking that certain papers connected with the application of the Canton-Hongkong Wa-Hop Telegraph Company to lay a cable across the harbour be laid on the table, has for its object to elicit from Your Excellency some declaration or explanation regarding the circumstances of the decision which has been arrived at with regard to the application which I have referred to, in order that the colony may be rescued from what I consider to be a position of very great discredit. The Canton-Hongkong Telegraph Company is, as everyone knows, exclusively a Chinese company, formed for the purpose of connecting Canton with the opposite side of the harbour by a land line of electric telegraph, and for the further object of connecting Canton with the maritime cables which have their terminus in this port. I believe the Company's application for support to the administration of your predecessor met with a promise of very cordial support, and I believe that promise had the approval of the entire mercantile community. The Company subsequently applied to the Chamber of Commerce for support in its application to the Government for permission to lay a cable across the harbour. The Chamber, in the first place, wrote to the Company through its manager asking whether the Company were prepared to give certain guarantees:—Firstly that all messages conveyed over the line would be sent at a uniform tariff; secondly, as to whether all lines of maritime communication would be entitled to pass their messages over the land line of the Company; and, thirdly, whether the Company would give guarantees that all reasonable regulations of the Hongkong Government with regard to the cable would be carried out. The manager promptly gave the requisite guarantees, and the Chamber of Commerce then wrote to the Government, warmly supporting the application of the Company for permission to lay a cable across the harbour. I must say the Chamber received with great surprise the announcement that the home Government had declined to accede to the application, without giving any reasons for their refusal. I think the decision is a most deplorable one, and to use a Chinese expression, is calculated to blacken the face of this colony. On the one hand we have a British minister at Peking using every effort to induce the Chinese Government to consent to the laying of an English cable to various open ports along the coast of China, and we know the obloquy with which the Chinese Government is loaded because it refuses to adopt Western methods of progress; and now we have the spectacle of the Government of this colony refusing to lend its support to an enterprise which has for its object the laying of a cable across this harbour, notwithstanding the fact that reasonable guarantees have been given for the protection of the public. Sir, I can only say that I hope you will be able to give us some explanation which will relieve us from a position which I believe to be one, as it at present stands, of national and colonial disgrace."

In seconding Mr. JOHNSON's proposal, Mr. P. RYRIE confessed that at one time he shared the view taken by the Government as he was then under the impression that the Great Northern Telegraph Company had claimed to have a monopoly of landing all marine cables on the coast of China; but as that notion had been exploded by reliable information which had been furnished him, he cordially supported his colleague's action. His Excellency in reply remarked:—

"With regard to the matter of the Wa Hop Telegraph Company, I take this opportunity of stating that there is no objection on the part of the Colonial Government to that Company laying a cable from the present terminus at Kowloon to this City—a distance of about four miles. But the Imperial Government have given strict instructions that all applications in connection with the subject of telegraphic extension shall be referred for consideration to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Accordingly, the late Administrator of the Government (Mr. Marsh) so referred the first application of the Wa Hop Telegraph Company. The reply was to this effect;—"Her Majesty's Government have thought it well, in view of the present complicated condition of telegraphic arragements in China, that the permission which has been applied for should not be granted." I have recently forwarded for favourable consideration a second application from the Wa Hop Telegraph Co. That is how the matter stands now."

So far all seems plain sailing—excepting the refusal of the Secretary of State to concede what was patent to the meanest capacity could only prove beneficial to the commercial interests of Hongkong. Practical people in this Colony are not to be blamed if they ask why this mercantile community should be made to suffer for the rivalries of two opposing Telegraph Companies and the supineness, stupidity or something worse of the Secretary of State and his wire-pullers. The Great Northern Company constructed the Canton-Hongkong line; the Eastern Extension were supposed to have been slighted and left out in the cold, and so troubles arose. Mr. BULKELEY JOHNSON expressed our views of the matter to the Legislative Council—views which have on several occasions been aired in these columns—and stated the case with perfect fairness and with moderation. The result is inevitable. Lord DERBY is quite a different person from his predecessor; the Wa Hop Company are certain to obtain the privilege they ask for—a privilege which it was a dishonour to the British Government to refuse in the first instance. During the construction of the line it was broadly hinted to the principal Director of the Wa Hop Company that if he took the contract from the Great Northern and gave it to the Eastern Extension, all opposition to the landing of the cable in Hongkong would be withdrawn. The Director declined to do anything of the kind, and we know what has since happened. Another equally amusing incident is worth mentioning. Since the opening of the line the Wa Hop Company has received several broad hints from government sources to again officially apply for leave to land the cable in Hongkong; and it is a practical fact that the application has been renewed at the request of the Hongkong Government. One may well ask—What does all this mean?

So far the working of the Wa Hop Co. has met with satisfactory results. But another trouble appears to have arisen in Shanghai. We have before us an "express" dated Shanghai, July 17th, which reads as follows:—

EASTERN EXTENSION, AUSTRALASIA, AND CHINA TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The Canton Telegraph Company having failed to observe the terms of an agreement made with the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company, the latter Company cannot accept telegrams to pass over the Canton line. Such messages should, as previously, be addressed to Canton post Hongkong.

By order,
WALTER JUDD,
Superintendent.

On bringing this under the notice of the Wa Hop Company, Mr. HO AMEI, the managing director briefly disposes of it thus:—"It is false. The Canton Telegraph Company has never entered into any agreement with the E. Extension A. & C. Tel. Co." So much for the manifesto of Mr. WALTER JUDD. On further injury we find that since the opening of the Wa Hop Company's line on the 9th inst. the amount due by the Company to the Great Northern for the transmission of messages amounts to $165.66—and the amount paid in cash to the Eastern Extension $604.89. Comment on the above would be superfluous; the public will doubtless find no difficulty in forming an opinion as to the cause of all this trouble, which has already so prejudicially affected the general commercial interests of this Colony.

TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, July 21st.

THE CHOLERA IN EGYPT.

The mortality from cholera in Cairo amounts to 140 daily.

The 42nd Regiment and a detachment of the 60th Regiment at Cairo have been ordered to Suez.

THREATENED BLOCKADE.

In the French Senate the Minister of Foreign Affairs said he would not hesitate to establish a blockade if any power supplied Annam with arms and ammunition.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE Spanish steamer *Churruca* will go over to Kowloon Dock, and the British steamer *Danube* will leave the Cosmopolitan Dock to-morrow.

WE are informed by the agents, Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., that the steamer *Bengloe* left Singapore for this port on the 22nd instant, and is due to arrive here on or about the 29th.

THE River steamers *White Cloud* and *Kiungchow* have suspended their trip to Macao and Canton respectively, owing to the impending bad weather and have gone over to Yau-ma-ti for shelter.

THE British surveying vessel *Flying Fish* has left Chefoo to finish her survey of the approaches to Seoul. We hear the work is being carried out in a very superior style. It is to be hoped the new charts may be soon in the market.

WHILST a ricksha man was having a bowl of congee this afternoon at a stall on the Praya, the wind caught the hood of his vehicle and drove it towards the water with such velocity that but for the philanthropic assistance of some coolies who happened to be close by, the two wheeler would have got a ducking, as the shafts were the only available parts to hold on to from the shore. "Hai-yah!! too mu chee, stlong typhoon," said the man, as he regained his ricksha.

WE regret to state that robberies in banks, stores, etc., from people visiting those places for business purposes are becoming more and more frequent. This is the latest. One day last week a gentleman from Formosa, who is now staying at the Hongkong Hotel, had occasion to go to the Hongkong Dispensary on business and had with him $300, in two $100 notes and the balance in small notes. Upon leaving the premises the gentleman in question found that the money he had with him upon entering the store had disappeared. There were a number of Chinese in the Dispensary at the time. The matter has been placed in the hands of the police who are endeavoring to find the missing money.

HONGKONG share investors and speculators would appear to be wasting their time and energies "bulling" and "bearing" and trying the most unheard of dodges to show credit balances at settling days—if the share list published by that most reliable of eastern newspapers the *China Mail* is not a delusion and a snare. In the latest share list published by our evening contemporary the closing cash quotation of Hongkong Fires is set down as $350 per share and the last dividend proportionate to that figure, that for the year 1881, is fixed at $80. If these figures are accurate, substantial fortunes ought to be made with far less trouble than is usual with the share dealing community. We were under a sort of hazy impression that the dividend of $80 was paid on shares of the value of considerably over $1000; but then the *Ananias* and "the inventor of Gribble" ought to know best.

SAYS the Shanghai *Mercury* of the 20th inst:—The Council had a special meeting (on the Si-yung case) last night, during which they received the correspondence from the Senior Consul. They took a most ill judged step, by sending in to the city at 10 p.m. the required guarantee by the hands of the Superintendent of Police, with ten constables, to ask (?) for the rendition then and there of Si-yung. The whole proceeding was extremely injudicious, particularly the display of force. The Taotai refused to deliver the man, and we suppose, irritated at the imposing force sent to his yamên, said that it would not be safe to send the prisoner through the excited crowd, which he presumed would be outside. We are inclined to believe that had one of the Consular body gone to the yamên with one constable, Si-yung would have come back at 10 a.m. to-day. The Toatai has promised to deliver him to the proper authority—the Chehsien. This Mandarin has been telegraphed for, and is now on his way from Shanghai. When the Chehsien arrives, Si-yung will be handed over to the custody of the Municipality, who will of course be responsible for his appearance when required. The Chehsien may be expected here to-morrow morning. Si-yung has been well-treated; he has not been in chains or tortured, and the Taotai is very indignant at the assertions in the foreign press that he had. The prisoner had been sent to the Taotai in the regular way, through the Mixed Court.

THE *Nagasaki Express* understands that another attempt is about to be made to raise the wreck of the M.B.M. Co.'s *Sumida Maru*, by means of lighters.

THE *Courier* states that about 40 natives have died from cholera in Shanghai since the beginning of this month. Four deaths occurred in Hongkew on Tuesday, the 17th inst.

WE read in a Shanghai contemporary (the *Courier*) that a Chinaman in the Settlement who was bitten by a mad dog two months ago, died the other day from hydrophobia.

THE Shanghai Gas Company, to encourage the employment of gas-engines and cooking stoves, have decided to reduce the price of gas supplied to these engines and stoves, from the first of August next. The rate will now be $2.50 per 1,000 cubic feet.

HERE is definition and demolishment by the *Observer*: "An agnostic is one who asserts that it is impossible for us to know anything with certainty. If he knows that, then he knows something. And if he knows something, he is not an agnostic."

THE Nagasaki *Rising Sun* of the 14th instant, says:—"On Sunday last, the newly appointed Catholic Bishop for Korea, Rev. Father Blanc, was duly consecrated by Bishop Petitjean in the local Catholic Cathedral. The ceremony was a very impressive one, and lasted over three hours. There was a very large congregation of native converts, and a number of foreign residents present.

THE steamer *Posang*, which arrived at Shanghai on the 19th, reports passing a three-masted steamer, with yards on foremast, having a yellow and black funnel similar to the C.M.S.N. Co.'s steamers, about 30 miles E.-by-S.-of-Bulloch Harbour, heading about S.E. ½ S., under fore and aft canvas and apparently not steaming. The *Posang* hoisted her flags but got no reply of any kind.

WITH reference to the report of the Hankow correspondent of the *Courier*, mentioned in our columns yesterday, to the effect that the China Merchants Co.'s steamers *Kiang-yung* and *Kiang-kwan (?)* at present laid up in Shanghai, were to be employed running between Hongkong and Canton, the journal above named has instituted inquries, and finds that the rumour is entirely without foundation.

SURENDRO-NATH BANERJEE, editor of the journal *Bengali*, has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment for contempt of Court, by publishing a libellous attack on Mr. Justice Morris, one of the Judges of the High Court of Judicature, in which he compared him to Judges Jeffreys and Scroggs. During the proceedings the court was guarded by a strong body of police, owing to a riotous crowd having assembled outside.

ANOTHER British official, says the Shanghai *Mercury*, is trying to make a name for himself; we refer to the British Consul at Chefoo. Some time ago, we read in that "milk and water paper" the *Temperance Union*, that such was the case; we did not believe it, but just took it for their usual exaggeration; but we find it only too true. We published a letter last night from a correspondent at Chefoo, asking if it is customary for British subjects to pay a tax to the British Government for keeping an hotel, &c.? Were we in the place of hotel keepers we would refuse to pay such a tax. The Consul is not placed in the position he holds to tax British subjects, but to see that they are not imposed upon. He is paid to look after the rights of British subjects. He, of course, accounts for the tax to the Legation. Then we suppose the Consular auditor will put it in a separate account, so that it can be published in the estimates, say as "Taxes collected in China;" which will surprise those who criticise the estimates in Parliament.

THE *Japan Daily Herald* says:—"Most of the English Admirals who have flown their flags on this station have been excessively popular, but the same can scarcely be said of the present Vice-Admiral, and it is but rarely that a mail arrives from any of the coast ports but what there is some complaint of his vagaries. This time it is the *N. C. Daily News* which complains, and apparently very sensibly, that just at these troublous times, when a collision may break out at any moment, and when masses of Chinese soldiers are encamped in the neighbourhood of Shanghai, all the ships of the fleet which possess any strength, and which would be enabled to land a body of men in the event of an *émeute*, are at once called away to dance round the Vice Admiral at Chefoo. Probably at the time they are wanted down south, they will be up at Barracouta Harbour, or some other place where no telegram can reach them. As for Japan, one gunboat distributes itself as well as it possibly can between this port and Kobe whilst—from some whim of the Admiral—Nagasaki is entirely ignored. If may be that a powerful squadron is sent out here simply to do escort duty to the admiral, but if an admiral is so precious that this is requisite, it would be better to do without one and we are almost tempted to make the same suggestion that a post captain once did, viz, that if economy is the only thing to be studied, a captain could command the squadron quite as well as, and at much less cost than, a Vice-Admiral."

EXPECTED TYPHOON.

The following telegram, received from Manila, was courteously forwarded to us late last night by the Harbour Master:—"A typhoon is raging to the N.N.W. of Luzon near to the coast; its direction seems to be W.N.W.; it is, however, rather uncertain." A heavy breeze is at present blowing in the Harbour, and from a low barometer and other indications it is not unlikely that severe weather is imminent. The typhoon gun was fired at 11.53 a.m. and the junks and other small craft are already seeking shelter at Causeway Bay, Yau-ma-ti and other havens of shelter.

A NIGHT WITH HASELMAYER.

(BY AN OLD STAGER.)

It requires a great attraction in the exhibition line to drag "An Old Stager" from the comforts of a cool verandah and a comfortable "long-chair" after a heavy dinner in the dog-days—the proverbial wild horses could not manage it sometimes,—however, the last appearance in this part of the globe of the world-renowned Professor and Madame Haselmayer, was something so far out of the ordinary run of travelling "shows" that I could not resist the temptation of passing a couple of hours studying the wonderfully clever illusions of the greatest of living *prestidigitateurs*. Accordingly I turned up at the City Hall with my usual punctuality, where, notwithstanding the trying weather, a very fair house had assembled, including a goodly sprinkling of the so-called softer sex. After our popular local *maestro*, Signor Cattaneo had displayed his skill on the pianoforte by playing a selection from one of the operas in a masterly fashion, the curtain rose, and Professor Haselmayer introduced himself to his audience in a few well chosen words. Herr Haselmayer has a wonderful knack of quickly placing himself on good terms with the spectators he intends to astonish and mystify, an invaluable gift which very few public performers possess. In a very few minutes he was distributing cards amongst the audience, pleasantly chatting the while, and performing some of the most wonderful sleight of hand tricks ever seen. People often ask how he manages to do such seemingly wonderful things; they might spare themselves all trouble in the matter as the closer they watch, investigate and think, the further they get from the truth. Professor Haselmayer as an exponent of feats of sleight of hand or *leger-de-main*, is certainly a gem of the first water. That trick of changing the block of wood and the orange from one table to another without touching them is very cleverly worked—but "An Old Stager" fancies he has "spotted" the mystery. There were lots of other wonderful illusions in the first half of the programme, but space will only permit me to briefly refer to the "Cabinet Mystery." The particulars of this apparently marvellous exhibition has been so frequently described that it would be only waste of time going into details, especially as we should be just as far from the truth as ever, as to the means by which the accomplished Madame Haselmayer succeeds in the course of a few seconds in getting rid of her fetters, and working her way out of her temporary prison. The illusion was of course loudly and deservedly applauded.

The performance on the stylocarfe by the Professor was as clever as of old, and invoked an enthusiastic *encore*, which was graciously acceded to. Psycho, the automaton whist player, excited a vast amount of curiosity, and when he and partner landed the odd trick in a very evenly played game, the audience showed their appreciation of the inventive genius who had given temporary animation to the figure, by a torrent of applause. I heartily sympathised with the Professor when he introduced Psycho. On requesting three gentlemen to step on the stage and take part in the game of whist with the automaton, a person in the audience of the "greaser" persuasion—engineers are not to be offended as this man was not an engineer but a "greaser" pure and simple, of a class much too common in this colony I regret to say—either mistook the invitation, or made the strange blunder of fancying that he was, by any stretch of imagination, within a measurable distance of having anything in common with gentility. However, Mr. "Greaser" behaved like a hog and a "greaser," and had accordingly to retire ignominiously from the stage, amidst the jeers of the audience. Professor Haselmayer had announced that he would explain the mystery of his wonderful "Goblin Drum," and he kept his promise most faithfully, although I gravely doubt if any of the spectators were much wiser after he had finished. The strange hieroglyphics on the blackboard, the eloquent harangue of the Professor in some unknown tongue, his speaking gestures with the divining rod, and above all, the "roll of the drum," no doubt formed a tolerable explanation of the mystery—to those who previously knew all about it. However, the evening's entertainment was a capital one, and was apparently highly appreciated by a delighted audience.

At the conclusion of the performance the Professor addressed a few kindly words to the audience, thanking them heartily for their patronage and support. He also gracefully alluded to his obligations to the Press, expressed his own and Madame's thanks for many courtesies received in Hongkong, and said that he was "bidding them good bye for ever." And so this accomplished *artiste*, who may be truly said to represent "the power of thought—the magic of the mind," with his talented wife pass away from this colony bearing with them the good wishes of all who have had the pleasure of knowing them. "An Old Stager" sincerely wishes them *bon voyage*, and continued success and prosperity.

CHINESE MEMORIALS TO GOVERNORS MAC-DONNELL AND HENNESSY.

GREAT MEETING AT THE TUNG WA HOSPITAL.

A specially convened meeting of the leading Chinese residents of the colony was held on Sunday the 22nd inst. at noon in the hall of the Tung Wa Hospital for the purpose of considering a proposal that the Chinese community should erect suitable memorials to Sir Richard MacDonnell and Sir John Pope Hennessy as a mark of recognition and in appreciation of the great services rendered to the Chinese interests of Hongkong during their separate terms of service as Governor of the colony. There was a large attendance present, including nearly the whole of the principal Chinese merchants and other commercial notabilities in the colony. Dr. Ho Kai, who appeared at the Kennedy Memorial Meeting in the City Hall as the representative of the Chinese community, it may be noted, was conspicuous by his absence. On the motion of Mr. Lee Tuk Cheong, President of the Tung Wa Hospital, Mr. Ho Amei, the ex-president of the institution, was called to the chair. In introducing the subject Mr. Amei, (speaking in Chinese of course) delivered an eloquent address of which the following is a translation:—

Gentlemen,—In rising to speak on the subject for which we have met, I shall first ask Mr. Wei Yuk whether the memoranda in the record book of this Hospital is supposed to be a translation of the speeches made at the City Hall on the occasion of the Kennedy and MacDonnell Memorial meeting at which Chief Justice Sir George Phillippo acted as chairman. Mr. Wei Yuk has informed me that the memoranda is a record of what took place at that meeting, and after reading the record I have to say that in my opinion the remarks passed at that meeting were slights cast upon the Chinese. At the meeting in question Dr. Ho Kai was asked "how much could the Chinese subscribe." Dr. Ho Kai instead of asking the gentleman who put the question as to how much the European community could subscribe, simply said he could not tell what amount the Chinese could subscribe as there were so few of them present, and that he could not answer the question without consulting the Chinese. In my opinion the action taken by Dr. Ho Kai showed great lack of courage and judgement, as he ought, before taking upon himself to represent us, to have consulted us before-hand and have made himself acquainted to a certain extent as to our views and as to what amount was likely to be raised for the memorial in question. That meeting was postponed till the 24th instant to enable Dr. Ho Kai to give some idea of what would be the amount subscribed by the Chinese. I may mention that I was proposed as a member of the memorial committee, but I declined to stand in consequence of the slight which I considered had been cast on the Chinese. The question I have already alluded to as having been put to Dr. Ho Kai appeared to me in this light. "If the Chinese can collect a larger subscription than the foreign community they will be allowed to co-operate in erecting the two memorials; but in the event of the Chinese subscription being found less than that of the foreigners, they will be requested to do their best with regard to the Sir Richard MacDonnell memorial and leave the Kennedy memorial entirely to the management of *the foreign community as was at first proposed.*" I think that almost all of you will see the matter in the same light as I do myself, and I repeat that a distinct slight was cast upon our community by Dr. Ho Kai being asked at that meeting how much we would subscribe. I will now ask your attention for a time while I mention some of the things done for us by Sir Richard MacDonnell and Sir John Pope Hennessy, who really did good work on behalf of the Chinese community.

I now come to the following summary of the benevolent actions of the two Governors whose merits we are met here to discuss. In times gone by the mutual intercourse between Chinese and foreigners was of such a nature as to render communication between those who were looked down upon as being the lower classes of the Chinese, and the officials governing Hongkong, a matter of extreme difficulty. Upon the advent of Sir Richard MacDonnell, that worthy gentleman took pains to make himself acquainted with the general views entertained by the Chinese community, with the apparent desire of giving those views a fair measure of impartial consideration. With reference to the grave doubts which existed as to the justice of the punishments awarded to the well-known Shek Lok and others who were convicted of a serious crime, many of you will remember that amongst the lower orders of Chinese irrefragable proofs existed that these alleged criminals had been falsely accused and most unjustly sentenced, and accordingly a petition was forwarded to Sir Richard MacDonnell who, as Governor of the Colony, directed the then Chief Justice to retry the case in which these men were implicated and to bestow greater attention to the evidence before the Court in all such important matters as those whereon human life depended. Governor MacDonnell, as we all know, patiently listened to and granted the prayer of this petition, and the final result was that Shek Lok and his associates were found to have been falsely accused, and were duly released upon the facts becoming known to His Excellency, and the people who had falsely accused the previously condemned persons were in their turn punished to the full extent of the law. Since this circumstance took place, in which the rigid justice of Governor MacDonnell's administration in the matter was conspicuously displayed, a wholesome terror has been instilled into the minds of those who might have otherwise falsely accused their fellow creatures of wrong-doing, and a sense of peace and security was felt by the people, that had been hitherto unknown. The slave trade of the colony, otherwise known as "selling pig's children," and the cruelty and tyranny attendant thereon, which of themselves were grievous to both eye and ear, was then rife in Macao and other places with equally wicked reputations, wherein the kidnappers had their head-quarters. Sir Richard MacDonnell, on becoming thoroughly acquainted with this state of affairs, at once grappled with the evil, taking it in hand in such a masterly manner as to set the fears of the people completely at rest and furthermore communicated with the Governor of Macao, requesting that official to deal with the evil in a like manner and so have it completely eradicated. He further enforced strict prohibitive regulations upon vessels intending to traffic in coolies, forbidding them to enter into the port of Hongkong at all. Upon these rules being issued the "coolie trade" became virtually dead as far as Hongkong and Macao were concerned. Women and young girls had been abducted from their native shores to become prostitutes or worse in foreign lands, and when the sufferings of these unfortunates are to be compared with the males kidnapped to foreign lands to become laboring slaves, their fates were far more deplorable. But since Sir Richard MacDonnell promulgated the "Coolie Trade Prohibitive Ordinance" the people have experienced that sense of protection which had been to them hitherto unknown, and they consequently regarded him as their benefactor. The establishment of the Chinese Hospital in order that everything might be done to alleviate the sufferings of those afflicted with disease and which has borne good fruit as can be seen in the result that almost innumerable lives have been rescued from a premature grave, was also to some considerable extent due to Governor MacDonnell, who warmly supported the project, and gave to the Chinese a piece of ground for the purpose required, and officially connected himself with the leading Chinese of the Colony in order that his views might be furthermore pushed forward. The good works accomplished by this Hospital speak for themselves. Any visitor can look round and see the rules by which this institution has been governed, and I leave them to say whether these rules are not good ones, and whether they have not been faithfully carried out. Well, Sir Richard MacDonnell authorised for the benefit of the Tung Wa Hospital a Government grant, amounting to the handsome sum of one hundred and ten thousand dollars, the interest on which was to be devoted to meet the current expenses of this really benevolent institution, such as in furnishing medicines for and healing the sick, giving alms to the wretched and needy, and in respectably burying the unfortunate dead. Such of the people as were incurable had their minds set at rest by the knowledge that Governor MacDonnell had granted sufficient ground for their proper burial, a matter of no small concern to the Chinese mind. Such matters as these which I have just mentioned form the principal acts of consideration towards our interests and welfare which emanated from the heart of Sir Richard MacDonnell, showing thereby his friendly feeling towards those of the Chinese race.

Turning from the benevolent and practical works of Sir Richard MacDonnell, I now come to the excellent Governor who last left us, Sir John Pope Hennessy, and the many good works which he initiated and helped to carry out during his stay with us as the head of the government of this colony. From the time when the English first took possession of Hongkong up to the advent of Governor Hennessy, the numerous and various laws of the colony were enacted almost solely for the purpose of governing the Colony for the Europeans of the island and almost totally ignoring Chinese interests. Upon the arrival of Governor Hennessy, one of his first acts was to collect around him a body of the most influential of the Chinese community of Hongkong with a view to equalizing the effects of the laws of the colony so that both Europeans and Chinese should be governed alike, and that the latter might be placed upon a better footing of equality with the former than they had hitherto been. Governor Hen-

THE SUPREME COURT HONG KONG

The Hongkong Telegraph.

THE SEAL OF THE SUPREME COURT HONG KONG 26 JUY 83

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Hongkong, 24th July, 1883. [340

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Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [479

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

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DIRCKS & Co.,
In Liquidation.

Swatow, 1st July, 1883. [471

Auctions.

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H. N. MODY,
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Hongkong, 14th July, 1883. [565

PUBLIC AUCTION OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN VICTORIA.

TO BE SOLD by Public Auction, by Mr. J. M. GUEDES, Auctioneer, on

FRIDAY,

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BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

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Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1883. [564

PUBLIC AUCTION.

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

THE Undersigned will Sell by Public Auction, on

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Hongkong, 18th July, 1883. [574

PUBLIC AUCTION OF ELEGANTLY-MADE ENGLISH & FRENCH FURNITURE, COTTAGE AND GRAND PIANOS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from J. F. TAVARES, Esq., to Sell by Public Auction, on

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THE WHOLE OF HIS ELEGANT ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CANTON-MADE

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The above PIANOS are direct from Paris, and in perfectly good condition.

TERMS.—Cash on delivery.

Catalogues to be had from

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Auctioneer.

Hongkong 23rd July 1883. [584

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from W. J. ADAMS, Esq., to Sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, Ground Floor of Blue Buildings, No. 4, Praya East, on

TUESDAY,

the 31st day of July, 1883, at 2 P.M.,

THE WHOLE OF HIS

DRAWING, DINING and BED ROOM FURNITURE.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on delivery.

J. M. GUEDES,
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Hongkong, 23rd July, 1883. [585

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A LARGE COMBINATION BURGLAR and FIRE PROOF SAFE on wheels, made by HALL'S SAFE & LOCK Co., New York, and Cincinatti.

The Combination has over 100 changes, the SAFE can only be opened by the party who makes the Combination or under his instructions; even the maker is unable to open it without the knowledge of the Combination used.

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Hongkong, 4th July, 1883. [560

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Hongkong, 19th June, 1883. [703

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VERY FINE INDIA LONG CLOTHS.
NORMAN STRIPE DRESS MATERIALS.
White ALL OVER TUCKINGS—a New White Dress Material.
COLOURED CHECKED ZEPHYRS for washing dresses.
POMPADOUR SILKS, cashmeres and delaines for summer dressing gowns.
A Fresh Assortment of Best Silk and Wool FLANNELS.
French Embroidered Pongee Silk TRIMMINGS.
An entirely New Stock of Ladies' PARASOLS.
Ladies' Plain and Fancy COLLARS.
Children's White Silk and Spun Silk SOCKS in all sizes.
Ladies' BOOTS and SHOES in all the latest styles.
A Fresh Delivery of Atkinson's SCENTS. A few Specialities in BOOKS.
SEWING MACHINES in all the Leading makes, &c., &c., &c.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

SAYLE & CO.,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1883. [249

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby informed that CERTIFICATES for the present Shares in the Society may be obtained upon application at the Offices of the Company, in Exchange for Old Certificates or Provisional Scrip.

By Order,

DOUGLAS JONES,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1883. [518

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A FIRST INTERIM BONUS of TWENTY per cent. upon Contributions for the year 1882 has this day been DECLARED.

WARRANTS may be had on Application at the Office of the Society on and after the 21st instant.

By Order of the Board,

DOUGLAS JONES,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1883. [400

To be Let.

TO LET FURNISHED.

FOR THREE MONTHS.

NO. 2, WESTBOURNE VILLAS.

For Particulars, Apply to
Messrs. DANBY & LEIGH.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1883. [586

TO BE LET,
(WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.)

FIVE COMMODIOUS and well VENTILATED ROOMS suitable for OFFICES or a FAMILY DWELLING HOUSE at No. 24, Praya Central, corner of Pottinger Street.

Apply on the Premises

F. VINCENOT,
24, Praya Central.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1883. [527

TO LET.

A TWO STOREY HOUSE (6 ROOMS) with GARDEN, in Mosque Junction. The above has Gas and Water laid on; and immediate possession can be had.

For Particulars apply to

D. NOWROJEE,
Hongkong Hotel.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1883. [18

TO LET.

FOR ONE YEAR from June next, the New BUNGALOW at the PEAK on R. B Lot 20, now roofed in and nearly completed, the property of Mr. J. ENSTON SQUIER.

For all information, apply to

BIRD & PALMER.

Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 19th April, 1883. [307

TO LET.

NO. 7, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
" 4, OLD BAILEY STREET.
" 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, lately occupied by PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1883. [7

TO LET.

FURNISHED ROOMS in the Hollywood Road, WITH or WITHOUT BOARD. Private Family.

For Particulars, apply to

M. A.,
Office of this paper.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1883. [537

TO LET.

ON PEDDAR'S HILL, WITH IMMEDIATE ENTRY, TWO SPACIOUS APARTMENTS, COOL AND AIRY.

For Particulars, apply to

X.,
Care of *Hongkong Telegraph* Office.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1883. [533

Intimations.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at FOUR O'CLOCK P.M., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 30th April last, and of declaring Dividends.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th to 31st instant, both days inclusive.

By Order,

W. H. RAY,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1883. [541

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 45, Queen's Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 27th day of July, 1883, at FOUR O'CLOCK P.M., when the Resolutions Passed at the Extraordinary Meeting of the Company held on the 12th day of July, 1883, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions.

By Order,

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1883. [558

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 52, Queen's Road, on MONDAY, the 30th July instant, at THREE O'CLOCK in the AFTERNOON, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, and Electing Directors and Auditors.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1883. [546

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 30th instant, inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1883. [547

A CARD.

PRIVATE BOARD AND LODGING can be obtained for SINGLE GENTLEMAN OR MARRIED COUPLES AT No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST. Next Door to the Temperance Hall. Terms Moderate.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1883. [552

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

FOR HOIHOW AND PAKHOI.

THE Steamship

"PING-ON,"

Captain McCaslin, will be despatched for the above Ports, on THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1883. [583

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to CALCUTTA, PERSIAN GULF PORTS, ODESSA, and the MEDITERRANEAN PORTS).

THE Company's Steamship

"ORION,"

Captain G. Mahorsich, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at NOON.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1883. [566

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, CALLING AT BRISBANE.

THE Steamship

"OCEAN,"

Captain Brown, will be despatched on or about the 28th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1883. [567

NOUVELLE COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.

THE Steamship

"GOLCONDE,"

Andrac, Commander, will sail on or about the 20th August, for MARSEILLES, VIA SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, and SUEZ; and with leave to call at PENANG and TUTICORIN. In connection with these Steamers the Company runs a Line from MARSEILLES to HAVRE and LONDON, leaving MARSEILLES after arrival of the Steamer from CHINA.

The Company also runs Steamers regularly from MARSEILLES to numerous Ports in the MEDITERRANEAN and BLACK SEA, *by which through freight may be booked.*

The Company has a Forwarding Agency at Paris, 9, Rue de Rougement, giving special facilities to Shippers.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

This Steamer has splendid accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers. The Line is noted for its *Cuisine* and Beer and Table Wines are included in the Passage Money.

Special rates are arranged for families.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1883. [580

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. I. British Ship

"G. C. TRUFANT,"

Thomas, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1883. [563

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 3/3 L. I. I. American Ship

"McLAURIN,"

Little, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1883. [495

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 3/3 L. I. I. American Bark

"ADOLPH OBRIG,"

Staples, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 9th June, 1883. [454

Mails.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE;

VIA

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,

AND

ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship

"ARABIC,"

will be despatched for San Francisco, *vid* Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th August, at THREE P.M.

Connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

RETURN PASSAGES.—Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *vice versa*) within six months, will be allowed a discount of 20 per cent. from Return Fare; if re-embarking within one year, an allowance of 10 per cent. will be made from Return Fare. Pre-Paid Return Passage Orders, available for one year, will be issued at a Discount of 25 per cent. from Return Fare. *These allowances do not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.*

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland, Mexican, Central, and South American Cargo, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

F. E. FOSTER,
Agent.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1883. [0